THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Blizzard in Vienna.

The appointment of the Hon. BARTLETT TRIPP of South Dakota as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary to Austria is a sound American appointment. worthy of praise from the judicious. There is a certain snobbish feeling, especially in the little Mugwump squad, that the Minister to Austria ought to be a Massachusetts man or a New York Mugwump. He ought to be, in the opinion of this little circle, a man of punctilious and solemn demeaner, with a proper reverence for the house of Austria, a certain knowledge of the genealogy of archdukes and princes, and those subdued manners of which the late Mr. ED-WARD EVERETT and Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS were such perfect exemplars.

Mr. CLEVELAND seems to be out of tune with the old and silly tradition. From the heart of the inexhaustible and careless West he placks the Hon. BARTLETT TRIPP, an old pioneer, who has had no time to study court registers, and sends him to the one court of Europe that is the fullest of the chamberiain and the herald and the courtier.

The contact between the Hon. BARTLETT TRIPP of South Dakota and the flunkies of arious name and uniform whom he will have to meet at Vienna, may be a little tedious to Mr. TRIPP, but it will be surprising and instructive to the flunkies, if they are capable of learning. Honor and success to the Hon, BARTLETT TRIPP! He will carry to Vienna the breath of the blizzards and the free air of the prairies; and we take it he is too old a pioneer not to be able to order beer in any language, as he is too good an American to be confused by any filmflam of court etiquette. He will master the whole business on his way, and it will he no more to him than a rallway guide or a list of prices. And he will overcome the Austrian magnates like a summer cloud. Exequatur BARTLETT TRIPPUS, Hoch!

Peace!

To-day is the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Committee of Public Safety in Paris, the beginning of the protracted and bloody commotions which did not cease for twenty-two years. These wars cost the nations of Europe \$5,000,000,000

in money and the loss of 2,000,000 lives. There was a period of peace from 1815 to 1828, and then a renewal of warfare, intermittently, until 1849, when revolutionary disturbances occurred in most European countries. The loss by war during the period then closing is computed at \$500,000,-900 in money, and at \$50,000 in soldiers' lives.

After only six years of peace the Crimean war began in 1834, and lasted until March. 1856, the date of the treaty of Paris. Three years later the France-Austrian war followed in Italy, and these two conflicts entailed upon the participants a cost of \$2,000,000,000 and the loss of 550,000 lives.

A brief two years of peace preceded the terrible civil conflict in the United States. the most desperate and momentous of modern times. No computation of the indirect losses is possible, but the national debt, it is known, increased from \$90,000,000 in 1851 to \$2,775,000,000 in 1856, an addition of more than \$2,500,000,000, exclusive of the es to the Confederacy, to the several States, and to individuals-very probably as much more. The fatalities in the two armies are generally put at about 600,000. France's assault upon Mexico was made during the American civil conflict; so, too was the sharp but short Schleswig-Holstein war in Europe. There was scarcely a day of peace before war broke out again tween Austria and Prussia; then came the Franco-German war, and these, with wars in Spain, China, and South America,

On this followed another four years of peace, and then the breaking out of hostilities on the Danube and war between Russia and Turkey. In March, 1878, the provisional treaty of San Stefano was agreed upon, and since that time, for fifteen years there has been no war between important nations or in civilized lands.

0.000,000 and 1.000,000 lives.

The world is at peace. For a longer period than has been observed before, during the present century or during the past one hundred years, there have been no conspicuous bloody conflicts. Many European nations have been paying the money penalty of war by maintaining huge standing armies, terribly armed and perfectly drilled. But there has been no loss of life, no tell-tale story of widows and orphans, no devasta tions of lands and homes, and no new veterans crippled in active service.

The anthem of peace has superseded the reveillé for the time being, and may it long so be! The arts of thrift and trade are those most cultivated, and the general happiness is greater for this reason. In our own country the people, supreme in their own authority, and stronger always than the official servants who perform the rou-Mne duties of administration, are secure with but a handful of soldiers. The territorial limits of the republic are soon to be extended, but only by pacific methods and for the equal advantage of all concerned.

Happy is the era of peace!

Is the Day of Woman Suffrage Near at Hand?

The women of Kansas have demonstrated that they are both willing to vote and capsble of voting intelligently according to their

political predilections. Their capacity for performing the mechanical part of voting did not need the proof of trial. Of course, women can go through that process as well as men. Perhaps they are even more likely than men to have their wits about them under such circumstances Certainly they are more attentive to details than men, and more observant of them. After they are once instructed in the vexatious requirements of the new-fangled Australian system of balloting, as it is called, probably they will manage it less

bunglingly than many masculine voters. It seems, too, that the presence of women at the pal's tended to give unusual order and decorum to the Kansas municipal elections. That was a consequence which might have been assumed in advance. American men are distinguished for their courtesy to women. Here in New York, however, the elections are already so completely orderly that they could not be made any more decorous by the voting of women. The men, who stand in line at the polls waiting to get in their ballots, are as well behaved as they would be in a church or a court room. The day of an election no matter how flercely contested, is always remarkable for its sobriety and seriousness As it is, a woman could go to any polling place in New York without finding anything to annoy her in the behavior of the men.

The appearance of women at the polls in

esociation with men would not provoke remark on the ground that such publicity is unfeminine. In these days women are ntering into so many employments side by side with men, that they are encountered in all the busy parts of the town, in the streets, and in offices and counting rooms. Their presence no longer attracts particular observation, so frequent is it. It is taken as a matter of course; and if they were admitted to the suffrage, they would be as free from annoyance at the polls.

The great fact demonstrated in Kansas on Tuesday is that the women there want to vote; that they are willing to bear the burden of exercising the privilege of the suffrage whenever it is granted them. They manifested a very keen interest in the election and were eager to go to the poils. They were not brought out by any religious controversy, such as has sometimes stirred Boston women to exercise their right of voting for school officers; and there does not seem to have been any particular moral mestion involved. Nor did they come out to vote for women candidates, for the most conspicuous of these were beaten. They also voted conservatively, for the Populist candidates were generally defeated. They were not unnecessarily timid in their exercise of their political privilege, for they did not hesitate to electioneer about the polls. The only special inducement they had for voting was that their willingness to exercise the franchise was under test at these elections. Complete woman suffrage has been delayed in Kansas, as it has been delayed everywhere else in the Union, because of the indications afforded by the past use of the partial suffrage granted to women in many States, that they do not care enough for voting to take the trouble to go to the polls. Hence the prospect of getting full political equality with men incited the Kansas women to prove on Tuesday that they are ready to discharge the political duty of voting.

This is very significant. It indicates that at least a very great part of the Kansas women want the franchise on the same terms as men have it. If the women of the Union generally are of that mind, and whenever they make it evident that such is their sentiment, woman suffrage will come without further delay. As soon as women want to vote, they will be allowed to vote. They have only to indicate their desire, to have it gratified.

The prospect that woman suffrage will secome a question of practical politics at an early day, has grown clearer since Tuesday. At some time or other women are bound to share with men the responsibility of government by universal suffrage; and that time may be near at hand.

M. Mercier on the Future of Canada. The Hon, HONORE MERCIER, who for six years was Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, has entered the field as an opponent of the existing system of Canadian confederation. In the speech which he delivered at Montreal, and of which a report was published in our columns yesterday, he declared that the Dominion Government was a hopeless failure, so far as the French Canadians are concerned. A change of some sort, he said, is indispensable, and as the project of imperial federation is acknowledged to be a dream, it only remains for the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec to choose between two courses, namely, annexation to the United States or the establishment of an independent commonwealth. He avowed his own preference for the latter alternative, not. indeed, as a finality, but because he desires the erection of Quebec into an independent republic as a condition precedent to acquiring the treaty power needed for its admission to the Union.

The fact that by far the larger portion of

his speech was devoted to the advantage

which would accrue to Quebec from political fusion with the United States makes it plain that this, in the opinion of M. MER-CIEB, would be the inevitable outcome of a preliminary assertion of political independence. He pointed out that access to a market of 65,000,000 people would assure an imopment of the resources of the Canadian Northwest, an extended and lucra tive working of mines and forests, and the stimulation of Canadian industries of every sort. Once level the political wall which separates Canada from the United States, and extinguish the conditions that have kent American capital out of the Dominion and there would be witnessed, he predicted. an inflow of money for investment, that would double the value of real estate, of government and municipal bonds, and of stock in private industrial corporations. It was only harsh necessity, he said, which had forced hundreds of thousands of French Canadians to forsake their country; and they would return to it, provided its politleal and economical condition could be ameliorated, so that the Province of Queboo would offer such opportunities of profitable employment as are found in the neighbor ing republic. He added that, in the event of annexation, the public debt of Canada, which is out of all proportion to its population, would be assumed by the United States, and that the cost of government would be materially lessened so far as such functions as are at present exercised at Ot tawa are concerned. Nor, on the other hand, had French Canadians any religious in convenience to fear from political union M. MERCIER is entirely justified in asserting that, under the Constitution of the United States, it would be impossible for

the Federal Government to interfere with religion in the State of Quebec. Admitting, however, the tremendous advantages that would be gained by Lower Canada, that is to say, the Province of Quebec, through fusion with the United States, M. MERCIER insisted that the acquirement of complete independence is an unavoidable preliminary step. For political union could only be the outcome of a treaty, and it would, in his opinion, be impossible for Lower Canada to effect such a treaty until it had become an independent country. It is evident that M. MERCIER is familiar with the history of the annexation of Texas. He knows that Texas had to bring about a formal separation from the rest of Mexico, and to organize an independent republic. before it was in a position lawfully to apply

for admission to the American Union. The successive measures which M. MER-CIER evidently contemplates are the following: He would have his French-Canadian countrymen, through the Quebec legislature, petition the home Government to per mit the withdrawal of Quebec from the operation of the act creating the Dominion system of confederation. Such a demand could hardly be resisted if pressed by an overwhelming majority of a legislature elected on that issue. For two reasons first, the British North America act, which in 1867 established the Dominion system, was never satisfied by the people of Quebec on the contrary, Quebec was subjected to that system through the assent of its legislature, which had been elected at a time when other questions interested the electors. Secondly, the Dominion system was intended by its framers only as a temporary arrangement; it was put forward as

an experiment, and the demand of the innabitante of Lower Canada to be relieved from the operation of it would be a conclu sive proof that the experiment had failed.

Let us assume, then, that the petition addressed to the home Government would be rranted, and that Quebec or Lower Causda would find itself remitted to the position which it occupied before 1867. That was a practically autonomous position, and it would only remain to sunder the shadowy bond of an almost nominal connection with the British Crown. M. MERCIER manifestly does not believe—and so sober-minded a journal as the London Speciator has lately expressed a similar opinion-that this second step, resulting in the complete political independence of Lower Canada, would meet with any stubborn opposition on the part of English statesmen. Once transformed into an independent commonwealth, the Province of Quebec would find itself in a situation precisely like that of Texas after the latter country had seceded from Mexico and organized a separate republic. It would then be at liberty to apply for admission to the American Union. and to negotiate the requisite treaty.

Such, according to M. MERCIER, would be the quick, practical, and relatively easy method of giving fruition to the wishes of the annexationists. The withdrawal of Quebec, which controls the lower St. Lawrence, would shatter the Dominion system; and all the other provinces would have to follow Lower Canada in the path of independence, which would unquestionably lead to political incorporation with the

Call Him Home, Quick!

The bogus Minister to Portugal continues to address to the Minneapolis Tribune weekly letters describing his experience in Italian cities and impressions of Italian life. The latest letter relates to Florence and Venice. It is dated as if from Lisbon, but the date line is probably an audacious fabrication, like that of the letter of the previous week. Until now we have not been aware that the Hon, GILBERT ALLAROUND PIERCE got so far east as Venice in his effort to reach Lisbon from Gibraltar. Everybody wants to see Venice," he writes, "and our party was not an excep-tion." We may hear of him later in Athens and Constantinople, but always in letters purporting to have been written and mailed in Lisbon, where he is paid to be.

The plain truth about this matter is that Gen. HARRISON appointed Mr. PIERCE as Minister to Portugal for no other purpose than to enable that thick-skinned and illiterate old philosopher to make his first visit to Europe under conditions gratifying to Pierce's vanity and comforting to bis purse. Such an appointment, for such a purpose, exhibits that same extraordinary lack of sensitiveness to the finer requirements of honor, which unfortunately characterized so many of Gen. HARRISON'S minor performances while in office. He wanted to do Pierce a personal favor, and so he sent him abroad two months before the end of his term, and charged the travelling expenses of the beneficiary to the taxpayers of the United States. Of course, no considerations of delicacy restrained PIERCE. He jumped at the chance, and has used it for all that it was worth.

The intellectual calibre of the man who has been affording the country this ludicrous, and at the same time instructive spectacle, is manifest in these letters which he has been foolish enough to send to his newspaper. The Minister to Portugal can not write the English language grammatically, and his methods of spelling easy words are painful to contemplate. His observations are the commonplaces of pretentious ignorance.

There has never been a case of diplomatic funketing at the expense of the United States Government quite so conspicuously shameless as this. The appointment of PIERCE was a disgrace to the Harrison Administration. He will bring ridicule upon the present Administration if he is allowed to draw salary and allowances from the Treasury any longer. His successor should be pointed without delay; and his succes should get to Lisbon by the shortest and quickest practicable route, and put an end to the scandal by packing Pierce back to Minneapolis by express. He cannot be trusted to travel as a free agent.

The Republicans Starting Up Again.

They did not carry Chicago, their visible upply of votes in that town being 20,000 short of the winter estimate, but otherwise Tuesday was an uncommonly cheerful day for our Republican friends. In various localities they seem to have recovered from their November disaster with a buoyancy which foreshadows hard work for Democrats henceforward. In Michigan, for instance, where Mr. BLAINE had 3,300 majority in 1884, and where a Democratic Governor was elected in 1890 by 11,000, the Republicans won by 10,000. In St. Louis the Republicans triumphed; and in the town lections throughout Kansas they had what sanguine partisans in the early, fevered hours of the morning after election day. are wont to describe as a clean sweep For the first time since 1980, Canton, O., Governor McKINLEY's home, elected a Republican Mayor. Nearer New York, Schenectady, which gave Mr. CLEVELAND 683 majority in November, went Republican by 532. The spring elections of 1833 have generally, though not uniformly, been favorable to the Republicans. In such contests the vote is usually light, rarely equalling 75 per cent, of the total cast in a general election, and success depends upon the ability of a party organization to get its followers to the polls. In this respect the defeated Republicans appear to have been of late more fortunate than their success

ful Democratic opponents. Will this condition of things continue and will the knocked-out Republicans, with the aid of fan and sponge, be restored to an upright fighting attitude at a proper distance from the ropes? Or are these recent successes merely accidental, transitory, and local due to Democratic indifference and unconcern? We shall know better in November. Meanwhile, let the filling of Federal offices with Democrats proceed vigorously and uninterruptedly. There are no two ways about it. The Republicans must go!

The Time for Truck Reform.

On behalf of two million sufferers we beg the Aldermen to reconsider their defeated resolution forbidding trucks to back up against the sidewalk while loading or uncading on Broadway, and to enlarge it, and then pass it promptly as enlarged.

An unloading truck with its hind wheels against the curbstone and its front wheels blocking the passage of horse cars and darrowing the thoroughfare generally, might be submitted to patiently if there were no other reasonable way for it to unload; but the case is otherwise. The advantage of such a manœuvre accrues only to the force of men who are unloading it, and amounts to no more than the difference between landing a bale of goods above or below the

level of the sidewalk. That is too trifling to be set off against the immense disturb-ance of traffic which a crosswise truck can give to the business of the street.

-Skids, against which opposition springs up from time to time, are used in only secluded sections of the city, and they bother the light-heeled pedestrian solely. We suggest in entire confidence that the public interest demands it, that the trucks be prohibited from backing up, as of yore, against the sidewalks on every street where there is a railroad and in every part of the city where there is great volume of business. That would entall absolutely no interference with the rights of the truckmen, who at present are imposing a tremendous lot of discomfort and interference upon the

Let the trucks stand on a line with the sidowalks.

It is well to have as the chief protector of the Adiroudack forests a personage as prominent as the Governor of the State. The Hon. loswith P. Flower being both, we extend to him assurance of the respect which is his by right of election and the gratitude due to him for a successful guardianship of one of New York's most important interests, the preservation of her great forest.

About a fortnight ago, we got news from London that Mr. W. W. ASTOR of this city. or formerly of it, had bought an interest in the Pall Mall Gazette. In perusing the latest numbers of the paper that have come here, we dis cover a fact of significance. "Americanisms" have already begun to appear in it. We notice, for example, a sentence in a leading article. that must have startled, perplexed, and shocked the cultured stylists of England, the old Tories of syntax. Look at the sentence as it

"They are pretty sure to go for his scalp !

Is not this quite unpardonable, really abom inable? How can the disciples of the lare Mr. MATTHEW ARNO'D abide it? "Go for"even that! "His scalp"? Where are we at, in Georgia or out in the Rockies? And thus it is that Americanism conquers London as it goes marching through the world.

The greatest help to the Mayor's conference yesterday with an eye to a cleaner city must come directly from the citizens themselves. Don't throw litter of any sort in the street, especially paper. Paper makes a scandalous show of disorder and slovenliness.

We had no idea of frightening anybody when we suggested a new mode of steering model yachts. But Mr. F. Nichols comes at us again with a document, which was published in THE SUN of yesterday, in which he nervously informs us that "the end in view and the mode in which model yachts are sailed in England and America preclude any invention for steering models in only one direction, namely, to windward." our timbers, we never suggested that SELDEN'S crew, in addition to putting the boat about, should start sheets, set topsalls, and break out spinnskers! And, after all, perhaps some smart fellow might make a machine to do all that, too. Far more wonderful feats have been accomplished in the automatic line. The thing we had in view was an arrangement to enable the yachts to do their own tacking, and at the end of the windward work the machine might be stopped as easily as a clock, in-order to let the free running be attended to in the usual old way. So long as our friends of the model racht club are compelled to chase up their racers in rowboats and poke them about with sticks, thei regattas will always seem somewhat childish; simply to remove this clumsy feature of the game, we made the auggestion of the tacking machine. If our Park yachtsmen don't like the ides of any such innovation we still remain perfectly happy.

What glory Commissioner BRENNAN car win for himself by keeping the streets of the city clean and in the best order! If he does his business he will surely arouse the enthusiasm of the citizens, and can cheerfully look forward to the time when he may be put up as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city. and to a later time when he may be elected Governor of the State, and to a still later time he may be a member of a Democratic President's Cabinet, or Ambassador to England, France, Germany, Italy, or Austria There can be no honor too great, no office too high, for a man who performs his whole duty

as an official of the city of New York. how great the discredit which Mr BRENNAN will suffer if he fait to render such an account of his Commissionership as we have a right to expect from him. By looking over the municipal records of the past fifty years, he can learn now incompetent function aries have fallen and have suffered.

Mayor Gilbor has given orders to the Commissioner, and has warned him that he will be held responsible for the condition of the streets. He ought to know the meaning of the

Commissioner BRENNAN is doing pretty well just now. He must do better yet, and must do his best all the time. If his best is not as good as it ought to be, he will have to look for another job long before this year is out.

The baseball boom of '93: will it last? As sure as it has begun. The American people are constituted to require a national game as imperatively as a national Constitution. After several years of public indifference to baseball on account of various well-known troubles thirst for the sport has returned upon the populace, and it hies to the game grounds to root with old-fashioned enthuslasm. each successive spring we prophesy the eventuation of the fall, and this year we predict our ownership of the next pennant with more than usual confidence. We think that we have what may be called a " pretty good nine."

We agree with out Baptist fellow laborer. the Examiner, that "Christian men should apply the principles of the Christian religion to the conduct of their business." We do no gree with the prominent infidel who main tains that society could not exist under the principles of the Gospel: that the laws and the methods of business would be destroyed thereby, and that social chaos would be the result We say that we should have no laws, customs or practices that are incompatible with rightsousness, charity, and faith, which are the foundation stones of Christianity. Yet we admit that if the precepts of the New Testamen were put in practice by all Christians, great changes would soon be brought about in Christendom and in the whole world. We are pleased to learn that our Baptist fellow laborer. the Examiner, is now disposed to strive for the Christianization of business. We trust that it will make a careful study of the boly words of the Divine Sermon on the Mount

The new periodical, Liberty Review, which will soon be started in London, is to take for its motto the words of Lord BRAMWELL;

"Please govern me as little as possible." It is a tip-top motto. It is fraught with wisdom like that of the sages. It covers the whole area. It can be applied all around. Its spirit suits us, though it might be improved in form We would strike out the first word, change the verb "govern" from the infinitive mood to the imperative, and shorten the terminus some

Mrs. Astor Is Edging Into the Inner Circle.

There seems to have been a misstatement in asserting that Mr. Astor will take up his permanent residence in England, though it is most probable he will buy a house in London, as he is by no means content with the accommodation in the one he possesses. Mr. Astor inflandial interests will demand his frequent presence in New York. Mrs. Astor will, however, be more constantly in this country, where she has received the most friendly attention from the aristocracy. It was noticed that at the Drawing Room Mrs. Astor was received into the inner circle as a special mark of the Queen's favor. From the London Court Journal.

FROM THE SWEARING BRIGADE.

Views of the Democratic Crowd at Wash-ington that Can't Get an Office. WARRINGTON, April 5 .- The President conlinues to send to the Senate the names of men for a limited number out of the multitude of offices which are to be filled if there is to be anything like the changes the President's arty have been led to expect. There is nothing about these names that tends to explain why so much time has been taken in electing them. So far they have generally een neither specially good nor particularly oad: and, perhaps, as an Illinois Democrat re marked, there is enough in this latter fact to compensate for the delay. Taking the ap-cointees, "by and large," as the boy did his chickens, they are only about an average lot. by no means as good as they might have been, ret better than they would have been, says the President, had he listened to the advice that has been liberally offered to him. At the same time, there are certain of the appointees who cannot stand severe scrutiny as to ante-cedents. The President has paid high in adrance for the return he expects to get in some natances. Some think he is not manifesting his usual astuteness in paying in advance. What he wants he must have; and they who an furnish it will not take promises—nothing short of payment on the spot. Of course, Mr. develand is prepared for spot transactions to limited extent.

This at once suggests the subject of the unferstanding under which Speaker Crisp left Washington recently to return to be made Speaker again at the extra session in Septem. er, and then to frame certain committees in a manner that will help put through the Adninistration policy in a number of respects. By means not unlike these, President Andrew chason sought to advance what he was went to call his policy. Johnson made himself odious, but Mr. Cleveland may make himself popular by the use of power to secure legis-lation. As a Michigan Democrat expresse: it a few days ago: "Mr. Cleveland, by his course. is saying louder than he could say by words, that if Representatives and Senators want anything of him, they must give him what he wants when Congress meets." More recently he added that he believed the President "would succeed at the game he is playing."

It is a fact that Democrats who have come a long distance to Washington to ask for a share of the offices due to the victory they helped to win. when they get tired waiting, go to the Senate when it is in session and look at Vice-President Stevenson, and talk among themselves about the way it would be were he in he White House. That he should be without power or influence in the Administration seems to them very strange. He could any day turn in and help Mr. Clevelant dis-tribute the offices, and he would do it in a manner that would suit the people, make the Administration popular, and turn back the current of dissatisfaction now running so heavily. All the waiting, despairing crowd of Democrats feel that this is true as gospel. is a comfort to them to go to the Capitol and see Stevenson in the Vice-President's sent. and wish him well, though not many of them ever speak to him.

The selection of Mr. James H. Eckles of Illinois to be Comptroller of the Currency creates no little comment. It was Mr. Cleveland's own act; he knew Eckles when he was Governor in Albany. Although Mr. Eckles knows absolutely nothing about banking. is a novice in financial matters, was not an applicant for the office, and does not think he is the right man for it, still Mr. Cleveland wanted to serve him in some valuable way, and so he made him Comptroller of the Currency. It is said Mr. Eckles asked for a certain District Attorneyship in Illipois: but Senator Palmer had a man for that place. Mr. Cleveland, who had for some time been looking around for a Comptroller of the Currency without being able to decide between a number of applicants, none of whom just suited him, pitched upon Eckles, whom he knew to be a good fellow. Mr. Eckles himself was the most surprised man when he heard his name was read out in the Senate. If he takes the office, he will have everything relating to it to learn. it were a matter between the President and a man whom he wanted to serve, it would not be so bad, but there are many great interests in the case which seem to have been left quite out of view. The new Comptroller thinks if he must learn what his duties are, he can do it, only give him time. He is a citizen of Ottawa in the State of Illinois. The facts seem all strangely in contrast with Mr. Cleveland's avowed intention to appoint only the best men. be fully up to the duties of their offices.

Throughout the late Presidential capvass we heard a good deal of the efficiency at the Republican headquarters in New York of Col. Dan Macauly. Chie! of the Appointment Division of the Treasury. Everybody said and hoped that Col. Dan would win a handsome promotion, a consulship or something better when Harrison came in. But Cleveland came in instead, and now Col. Dan has fared well a his hands, though not quite as well as his services for Harrison seemed to entitle him from a Republican Administration. Yet he has no eason to complain, but much to be thankful for. Why it is so, however, is hard to say, Col. been continued by Mr. Carlisle in a good place in the Immigration Bureau, a place to which a number of deserving Demograts aspired. Republicans rejoice, of course, when fellow Republicans are favored under Cleveland.

Soon after March 4 Secretary Carlisle brought on from Kentucky a friend, who was also a capable Democrat, to be his private secretary. The capable Republican who had faithfully served Secretary Foster prepared to go. But the Kentucky Democrat has been transferred to the Immigration Bureau along with Col. Dan, and the Republican is retained as the Secretary's right hand man. While good Republicans rejoice at this. Democrats standing around, many of whom feel they are fully capable of filling the place, swear terribly.

Boston Mugwumps Grieved by Cleveland, I rom the Springfield Daily Republic

It is with extreme regret that the men who ergent for the reform of the civil service read of the are being made by the ready are of Headsman Max well. The feeling is just as strong against this vie practice as it was against the same policy under Clark-son, and prominent men who supported Cleveland have no more charity for the svil under a Democratic than under a Republican Administration. In fact, the assurances which have been given of the purpose to extend the civil service rules and to follow the spirit of the Civil Service law makes such doings as Maxwell's all the more exasperating

One of the active Mugwumpe of the campaign of 1834, who has supported Cleveland ever since speak-ing to-day of Maxwell's policy, said that "he sught to be snaked out of his office." It is already proposed to enter a formal and vigorous public protest against this policy of removal for political reasons, and unless there is a change the Administration will less rapidly in the good will which it evoked when it was said that the laims of office hunters would not be auffered to inter

It Ought to Be Popular. From the New Bases Dally Palladium.

A peculiar thing about the engine is that it is uttering fevoid of piston or eccentric, and is built on lating principle. It is self-lubricating.

The Season Opening From the Allanta Comstitution

The ball is on the diamond and the yell is in the air, And the bases are located on the catawampus square; The mob is on the bleachers and the ion are in the stand.

And the pitcher stands a posin' with the white sphere in his hand! The umpire is a equattin' and the catcher stands far And the batter with the willow wants to give the ball a whack;
The captain stands a waitin' for a chance to holler
"slide!"
And the bets are going even at ten dollars on a side.

We know that spring is with as and the fans are full of gies. And the strikes are coming steadily as one—two—three! And the man who hits the other oneo too often finds is And the ending of the tunings makes the whole on-

TO REVISE THE SCHOOL LAWS.

Proposal to Put the Matter in the Mand At the meeting of the Board of Education

resterday Commissioner Strauss aubmitted the following draft of a bill to provide for the revision of the laws affecting public education Within thirty days after the parage of this set the Mayor of the city of New York shall appoint fire Com-missioners, whose duty it shall be to prepare and re-port to the Legislature of the State of New York at the

port to the legislature of the mate of New York and next session of said Legislature, a comprehensive revision of the laws affecting common schools and public education in the city of New York, including such alterations in existing laws and such new enactments as they may deem necessary, and to the advantage of the said acrools.

Said Commissioners shall serve without compensa-

se said acricols.

Said Commissioners shall serve without compensaon of any kind, but they are he shy authorized to
neur such expenses as may be a -cessary; in 15e disintege of their duties not to exceed \$5,000, the same
be paid by the Board of Estimate and Apper ionent on the said of said Commissioners.

to be paid by the Board of Ratimate and Apper lowment on the axid to faul Commissioners.

The Commissioner moved that the special
Committee on Legislation take charge of the
proposed bill. The motion was carried.

The matter of pensioning superannuated
teachers caused much discussion. Reco utions
were passed declaring that the Board favored
in the abstract the pensioning of teachers, but
that it was opposed to any system which proposed to raise the money necessary for the
pensions by an increase in taxaffon.

The Board also expressed its opposition to
the bill now before the Legislature providing
for pensions, and authorized its special Committee on Legislation to oppose it.

President Sanger read a letter from State
Senator McNaughton saying that the Legislature would allow the city of New York \$2,500
for its achool exhibit at the World's Fair, and
that the shipping expenses would also b
paid. The Foarly voted to accept an invitation
to present a duplicate World's Fair exhibit at
the Press Club fair.

MORE LIGHTS FOR FIFTH AVENUE.

An Additional Lump to be Put Up in Each B'ock-Contracts Must Be Observed, The necessity for more street lamps in Fifth avenue was recognized and met by the Gas Commission, which held a meeting in the Mayor's office resterday. On motion of Mayor Gilroy the Department of Lamps and Gas was firected to contract with the Edison Electric hight Company for an additional lamp in the centre of every block from Warerley place to Fifty-ninth street, these lamps to be erected alternately on the east and west sides of the

alternately on the east and west sides of the avenue.

The Commission also adopted a resolution rescinding the contract with the Thomson-Houston Electric Company for lighting Fourth avenue south of Forty-second street. Irving place, Bryant Park, and Church street from Chambers street to Canal street unless the company shall proceed within ten days to light those at reets and places. The contract with the Thomson-Houston Company was made in December, but no attempt has been made to carry it out. The company has pleaded that it has been interfered with by the Subway Company, which would not build subsidiary subways for it from its Fourth avenue conduits. Representatives of the company promised the Commission that it would have the streets and the park lighted within ten days. Mayor Gilroy declared that the city would stand no more trifling.

TO TAKE LAND FOR THE SPEEDWAY. Jacob M. Patterson and Others Want the

Hein's Boulevard Constructed, Too. Application will be made to-day by Corpora tion Counsel Clark for the appointment by the Supreme Court of Commissioners to condemn the private property to be taken for the new River. With the appointment of the Commission the Jark Department will take possession of the land required and make application for the sale of lands to provide a fund for the prosecution of the work, which will be begun at once. Plans for the speedway were filed yesterday, as required by l.w. in the County Clerk's, Hegister's, and Park Department's offices.

offices.
Jugon M. Patterson, the local Republican
hoss, was one of Mayor Gilroy's callers yeaterday. He explained to the reporters that he
was not in the Ciry Hall on a political errand,
but as one of a committee which desired to see
the late Commissioner Heintz's plan for a
grand boulevard in the annexed district carried out, and who were trying to convert the
Mayor to their faith. Patterson's interest in
the boulevard is as a resident of Fordham. ulevard is as a resident of Fordham. Mayor will hear the committee next

The 400 paintings belonging to Knoedler & Co., and to be sold at auction next week to settle the estate of the late John Knoedler, comprise a collection that is unusually compre hensive, not as representing any particular school or period of art such as a single collec for might effect, but as including pictures to the taste of any enlighted connolsseur. It is, in short, a dealer's gallery got together to attract the fancy of the buyer. There is no hobby indicated here but to get good picture of the famous artists represented, and for this feat the late Mr. Knoedler's reputation for taste and judgment gives sufficient evidence of success. It is in truth a very worthy group and none other than those who are known to of modern paintings, of which it is necessary to say only that it contains nothing trashy. mention of some of its principal features is sufficient index to its hi :h character.

The paintings will remain on view at the American Art Galleries until the sale at Chick ering Hall, on the evenings of Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week. No more important sale of the kind has ever occurred here.

There are 234 artists represented in the cat alogue, many of them, of course, by more than one example. The best-known painters o France for more than half a century, famous Dutchmen. Spaniards, Germans. Russians. and a few Americans are on the list. There fashion, those of current vogue, and many that belong to the eternity of art as well. Corot, for example, is represented by group of seven canvases of extreme beauty there is Delacroix's well-known "The Signal, and notable works by Diaz, Dupré, Fromentin Isabey, Jacque Millet, Rousseau, Troyon, Day bigny, and Meissonier. Rosa Bonheur has several representative works. Bouguereau's "In spiration" is his single contribution. Cazin and Lerolle, Aubert in his "Cupid's Diorama; Berno-Bellecour and Grolleron: Vibe t, Hen ner, Benjamin Constant, Gérôme, Pokitonow Knauss, Kaemmerer, Lefebvre, L'Hermitte, Alfred Stevens, Schreyer, Domingo, Blom mers and Monet, represented by four rather remarkable studies. These are a few of the notable names, taken almost haphazard from this gallery of famous painters. These merely dip into the list of masters, the sale of whose works at auction will form a notable event in the art annals of New York.

The Pope's Scapegrace Nephew. Irom Land in Vanity Fair

Count Camillo Feeci, the Pope's nephew, has caused his Holiness much trouble. He has lost very heavy sums of money at play, was said to be connected with Mgr. Folchi's doubtful affair about the Peter's Pence, and was obliged to leave Rome in his uncle's disgrace. He is now at Cuba, and, though he telegraphed for lorgiveness to his Holiness on the occasion of the latter's jubice, he yet remains in dis-

A Reason for It. To rue Epiron or Tax Sex-Sir. The disparity between

be Weish and henteh, for which you are unable to ac count, is explained by a review of the original sources of these propies. The Scotch are but very partially a Celtic race. On the rast and west of the Scotch coas Danes almost entirely drove out the Scots and Picta. Saxons, and afterward Normana, were conquerors in the south. Anything like pure Cells remain only in the central Highlands.

The Weish are predominantly Celvic, with a strong alloy of the original now Aryan inhabitants of Britain—a very inferior case.

A thoroughly mixed race like the Scotch is always superjor to a hallocked. a very inferior race.

A thoroschiv mixed race like the Scotch is always
apperior to a hail-baked one like the Welsh, much as
well wrought steel is superior to pig from.
A Scotch Interpret.

More Phosphates in Plorida

From the Biston Laily Advertiser.

The interest awakened by the discovery of super Scial deposits of phosphates in Florida a few years ago has been quickened by the annual report of the State Chem st. who claims that there are, in addition to these wast and rich deposits, inexhaustible supplies of pebble phesphate underlying certain portions of the State at a depth which will demand different methods f mining from those now in vogue.

How They Pronounce It in Washington. From the Buffalo Courier, ster-General Bissell, or Bis-sell as they cal im in Washington.

Oh, where is the plumber who so often has robbed us? The loaman piralis, extertionate, where! The hackman who spared not the widow or orphan? They are all in Obiesgo—waiting the Pair!

WE PLY THE PLAS OF GREACE

They Do as Much for Un Every Fourth of July. The blue and white of Greece floats over the City Hall to-day in commemoration of Greek independence, which was established on April

> The flag of the little Mediterranean kington s displayed at the request of the Greek Society of New York. President Solon J. Vlasto, in his letter to Mayor Gilroy asking that the flag le displayed, recalled the mass meeting held in the City Ha'l on Jan. 6, 1827, when an aldress

the City Hall on Jan. 4, 1827, when an address was issued to the American nearlie on behalf of the Greeks, who were struggling to throw off the Turkish yoke. That address resulted in a contribution of \$50,000, with which the three vessels, Chancellor, Six stratuers, and Jane, were fitted out and sent with catgues of supplies to the starying Greeks.

The city had no Greek flag in its stock of bunting. Mayor Gilrey informed President Vlasto, and the latter sent him a flag rester day, with another letter, in which he called attention to the fact that the American red, white, and blue fleats from the American red, white, and blue fleats from the American to the nation which assisted Greece in its hour of need.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE TRUSTEES.

Mayor Gilroy Hendy to Appoint the New York Hembers Under the Revised Law, Mayor Gilror sent to Albany yester lay for a certified copy of the new law reorganizing the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge by reducing its membership from twenty to eight. It is his purpose to effect the reor, anization so far as New York city is concerned very soon. The present Pourd is composed of eight members appointed from each city, together

with the Mayor and Comptroller of each the new law retains the Mayors and trollers, with Jut two me alers a pirom either citr. The present trustees New York are Col. Alired Wagsta 7. E. V. nev. C. A. Henriques, J. G. K. Lawrence, Wormser, E. C. Ptanton, George III and Abraham Schwab. They were apply the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the dent of the Beard of All termen, and without ray. The trustees to be named the new law will be selected by the Mayor and may receive a salary to be fixed Board of Trustees, not to exceed \$5.4010. If was said yesterday that the two me named by Mayor Gliroy will prohably lected from the present Board. with the Mayor and Comptroller of each oft. lected from the present hoar L

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON'S WILL. It Disposes of Property Worth a William and a Half.

The will of John Taylor Johnston, which disposes of \$1.500,000, half in resite and half in personalty, was resterday filed for probata It was executed on Dec. 21, 1883) and names as executors John Herbert Johnston, his son, and his sons-in-law Henry E. Coe and Robert W. de Forest.

He bequeaths \$10,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he was the first President, and \$10,000 to the University of the City of New York, of which he was a grandate He gives \$1,000 ench to the followin: grand-children: Johnston, Henry L., Ethel, and Frances Emily de Forest, children of his daughter Emily J. de Forest, and to Emily and Rosalle Coe, children of his daughter Eva Johnston Coe. He gives his son, John Hernert Johnston, the books in his library at his late residence, 8 Fifth avenue.

The residue of his estate is to be divided in four equal parts and given to his four children, John Herbert Johnston of 20 Washington square; Emily J. de Forest, 7 Washington square; Frances Johnston Mail, 8 Fifth avenue, and Eva Johnston Coe, 5 East Tenth street. Museum of Art, of which he was the fire

COMMISSIONER DANA REAPPOINTED,

To Continue a Member of the Park Board Until May 1, 1807. President Paul Dana of the Park Department, who has held over since May 1, 1882, has been reappointed a Park Commissioner for his un-expired term, or untit May 1, 1897.

oes sceme to have it south, where the trer and not ther--Although the folk lore of the the story of Le far es aid by Uncle Remus was not very long ago

of Maryland.

—An immense woodes pall and r. caimed by the maker to be the largest in the word.

In the word in the word with the part with the chicago fair. It is eighteen feet in disaster to be a fare surface of four feet. One hundred pounds of glatter, treasfeabilings of nails, and 2,800 pieces of wood war, used in the commentation.

-There are fashions in so small a matter as the way she extended her little finger while using a anife fork nr spoon. Those that know say that this is regarded now as extremely affected, and as much out of date as

-A comparison that needs no comment to conver its import is that of the number of business failures in the United States with the number of similar fails es is fathere to every 93 bus ness concerns while in Canadi bore was on . failure to every 45. In 1891 ther was one failure by every 82 in the United States, and one beery 42 in Canada. In 1892 the figures were one d 92 for the United States and one in 45 for Canala -Gov. Probback of Arkansas angeoited the mre in of Southern Governors at Richmond, Va. on And 12, because he believes that the South offers greater ducements to the homesecker and investor than and other portion of the globe. He would like to have the

visitors to the Chicago show reminded that there is a South and to disabuse the public mind of face in pressions as to that part of the Union. He expects weive Southern Governors to attend, and he hope hat what they have to say touching their States will -Fifteen cen's is the rec gnize I price of breakfail# Inncheon at restaurants a degree or so above the classes. There are many such on Third avenue, of set caused ed with German bakeries. Here respectable shope the for coffee and rolls at noon, and the hundreds who lit in lodgings get coffee and boiled eggs for brackfast. Its

a door in the rear of the restaurant a long table to red with a course clath and surrounded by the life -An impecunious man shoul at the corns of read the Jewey City cross streets during the recent has weather, watching a brakeman as he helped to shall of the cars were s.ippery and wet, the broke sheet ooked cold, the brakeman had a red nos : wa er fire and a general appearance of discounter, and he said as if he had been out all night. Turning to a herauler,

who was also waiting for the train to pass the mp-cunious one remarked as he looked up at the dejected -A conductor and several passengers on the rest platform of a Fourth avenue car fell to talking about the number of persons that could be crowded into and on a car. The conductor said he had seen sevenif passengers on a single car, and that, for since ! clevated railways were built. Just then there was change of conductors and the new conductor being appealed to by the skeptical passengers, and he had

appealed to by the skeptical passengers, said he had never seen more than sixty persons on a car. At this prizzied one-armed man said: "That a shoult right for I remember that Gommodore Vanderbuit consorted as seven years before his death about the use of armost as a motive power, and in the course of cartain tremarked that he was tired of seeing sixty passenger crowded on one horse car." -As an actor was leaving one of the ap town the tres on a recent evening a shabby looking feron wise had been waiting in the shadow at the state doct. sprang forward and seized his hand. Ny desi ber he exclaimed, "I'm delighted to see you. Weat his

of a season have you had! Egad! We haven't see cach other since we made that trip over the sauther circuit with —— Wasn't that dire? Ab-! safehave you got a V you could let a feilum have till Toff have you got a V you could let a te him have thit Tor-day—only till Tuesday!" The actor, who had report to this talk only in moneyllables and was stricing away at a few miles. away at a five-mile gait, as if in the hope of tiring ou his petitioner, said that he could not spare so much his petitioner, said that he could not spore so much The man then began to cry. Finally the actor gave him a quarter, which he grasped eagerly and harried off with it to a saloon on the corner below. A franch the player, who had kept pace with him during the opisode, asked him if that sort or thing was ustal "Too usual," he answered. "I believe that actors are more preyed upon than any other tempe on said That poor old soak hance ned to play at it to part in a That poor old soak happened to play a 114 company that I was in four years and the strike me for money every time he sees the Arthou the theatre they are always circulating subscription pr and some pers for sick actors and stage car enters, and some body is siways begging for cast-off bits from our wark-robes, and everybody, seems to me, wants a benefite hospitals, clubs, churches, societies. Do you would that we here yet rep. 10 that we never get rich !"

Deceived.

"Brakes and couplings! Rate: "exclaimed Mrs. Hogan, as she threw down her laper is disgust. "Piwin I read that head she the arrivale, sure I fought it was divorces an marriages, an It's nought but a lot of star about the railroads."